

NOT

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.
The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have noted it well. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I began to note
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addis. Ovid.*
Wandering from clime to clime, observant stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*
2. To deliver; to let down.
Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noted* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the fessons and chapters read. *Hooker, b. vi.*
Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *If. xxx. 8.*
3. To charge with a crime.
Sine veste Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of incontinency. *Dryden.*
4. [In music.] To let down the notes of a tune.
Noted. *part. adj.* [from note.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.
A noted chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*
Justinian's laws, if we may believe a noted author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*
NOTER. *n. f.* [from note.] He who takes notice.
NOTHING. *n. f.* [no and thing; nothing, Scottish.]
1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something.
It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself; and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning. *Graw's Cef.*
We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley's Serm.*
This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Nonexistence.
Mighty states characterless are graced
To dusty *nothing*. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*
3. Not any thing; no particular thing.
There shall *nothing* die. *Ex. ix. 4.*
Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*
Philosophy wholly speculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone.
4. No other thing.
Nothing but a steady resolution brought to practice; God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Watts's Prep. for Death.*
Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* else under them. *Locke.*
5. No quantity or degree.
The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*
6. No importance; no use; no value.
The outward shew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Lsaiah xli. 24.*
7. No possession or fortune.
A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate. *Shak. W. Tale.*
8. No difficulty; no trouble.
We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray on the Creation.*
9. A thing of no proportion.
The charge of making the ground, and otherwife is great, *but nothing* to the profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.
I had rather have one scratch my head i'th' sun,
When the alarm were struck, than idly sit
To hear my *nothings* monster'd. *Shakespeare's Cor.*
My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive,

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- 'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but says the friend,
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not see your droop'd-belly swell?
That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do. *Pope's Letters.*
1. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.
Who will make me a liar, and make my speech *nothing* worth?
Auria *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of the Turks' fleet, still kept on his course. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
But Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd. *Milton.*
NOTHINGNESS. *n. f.* [from nothing.]
1. Nihility; nonexistence.
His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness*,
From dull privations, and lean emptiness. *Dante.*
2. Nothing; thing of no value.
I a *nothingness* in deed and name,
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcass. *Hudibras, p. i.*
NOTICE. *n. f.* [notice, French; *notitia*, Latin.]
1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.
The thing to be regarded in taking notice of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from. *Locke.*
This is done with little notice: very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*
How ready is envy to mingle with the notices which we take of other persons! *Watts.*
2. Information; intelligence given or received.
I have given him notice, that the duke of Cornwall and his dutchess will be here. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
NOTIFICATIONS. *n. f.* [notification, F. from notify.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.
Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of notification. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
TO NOTIFY. *v. a.* [notify, Fr. *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.
There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 2.*
The fame is notified in the notablest places of the whole diocess. *Whitgift.*
Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South's Serm.*
This solar month is by civil faction notified in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year: a kind of standard by which we measure time. *Holder.*
NOTION. *n. f.* [notion, Fr. *notio*, Latin.]
1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.
Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind. *South's Serm.*
The fiction of some beings which are not in nature; second notions, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newt. Opt.*
There is nothing made a more common subject of discourse than nature and it's laws; and yet few agree in their notions about these words. *Cheyne's Phil. Prim.*
That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, &c. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Sentiment; opinion.
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and notions vain. *Milt.*
It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 30.*
Sentual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Asterbury.*
3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in Shakespeare, but not in use.
His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargy'd. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milt. P. Lest.*
NOTIONAL. *adj.* [from notion.]
1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.
The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven,

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- heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 835.*
Happiness, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*
We must be wary, lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Bentley's Serm.*
2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.
The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance. *Glavin. Scip. c. xx.*
NOTIONALITY. *n. f.* [from notional.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. A word not in use.
I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notional*. *Glavin. to Albius.*
NOTIONALLY. *adv.* [from notional.] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.
The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute. *Norris's Miscel.*
NOTORIETY. *n. f.* [notoriété, Fr. from *notorius*.] Public knowledge; public exposure.
We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages; and indeed of several, that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety*. *Addison on Christ. Relig.*
NOTORIOUS. *adj.* [notorius, Lat. *notorius*, Fr. from *notare*.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether public or secret.
What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*. *Whitgift.*
The goodness of your intercepted packets
You write to the pope against the king; your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shakef.*
I shall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* shame. *Shakef. Com. Err.*
In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies.*
What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation?
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison on Italy.*
The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift's Miscel.*
NOTORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorious*.] Publicly; evidently; openly.
The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after ages. *Dryden.*
Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*
NOTORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *notorious*.] Public fame; notoriety.
TO NOTT. *v. a.* To hear. *Ains.*
NOTWHEAT. *n. f.* [not and wheat.]
Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carver.*
NOTWITHSTANDING. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*; it is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithstanding his loss*; it is not so proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding he has lost much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent. *Addison* has used it: but when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert *that*; as, *he is rich notwithstanding that he has lost much*. When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this* or *that* being understood, as in the following passages of *Hooker*.]
1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.
Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were

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- so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decoy of Piety.*
2. Although. This use is not proper.
A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison.*
3. Nevertheless; however.
They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker, b. iv.*
The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithstanding* this much we know even of fairs in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker, b. v. f. 23.*
He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humorous as winter. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
NOTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The southwind.
With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Sierra Lione. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
NOVATION. *n. f.* [novatio, Latin.] The introduction of something new.
NOVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.
NOVEL. *adj.* [novellus, Latin; *nouveau*, French.]
1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.
The Presbyterians are exacters of submission to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*
It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Decoy of Piety.*
2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.
By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
NOVEL. *n. f.* [novelle, French.]
1. A small tale, generally of love.
Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*
Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous pastime lost,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*
2. A law annexed to the code.
By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe's Par.*
NOVELIST. *n. f.* [from novel.]
1. Innovator; assertor of novelty.
Tellesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 69.*
Aristotle rose,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novelists* impeach.
The fooleries of some affected *novelists* have discredited new discoveries. *Glavin. Scip.*
2. A writer of novels.
NOVELTY. *n. f.* [nouveauté, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times.
They which do nothing but that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*
Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South's Sermons.*
NOVEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.
November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
NOVENARY. *n. f.* [novenarius, Latin.] Number of nine; nine collectively.
Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown's V. Err.*
Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder.*
NOVERCAL. *adj.* [novercalis, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a stepmother; becoming a stepmother.
When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*
NOUGHT. *n. f.* [ne aught, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for any thing, we should, according